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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

REVELLING. BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Come to my Christmas feast, I have spread you noble cheer The searlet botly hata lent her glow And the fragrant oil burns clean Va.or, and Beamy, and Love, Gather around my board.
I wait in my old, successful hall,

And the blood-red wine is poured I am Lord of the revel to-night.

et mirth, and laughter, and dance, and song

Methinks your check is a thought too white, Beneath the balm gilead's flickering shade

And the clover droops its purple head, Dew-laden, as you pass— Again from my side you dart away, Again from the heaps of new-mown hav

Steals up your smothered laughter. Or, a tip-toe you stand by the garden wall Where the morning shadows linger.

Rustling up there in the apple trees ? Was it a fairy you watched so long, In the morning glory's crimson cup.

Ere the sun had gathered its incense up O dear little sister! the day is gone by-I think all the sunshine paled out of your eye Yet you are here to-night.

Was it not true, this pretty ring Of yellow silken bair, I clipped from that 'ow-lying head, With tender, heedless care

Surely the prescient hand of Death That fed your statuless soul beyond Crimes! Crimes! Who speaks that word

Who dares at banquet of mine O raise, little sister, your goblet of gold, I pledge you in Chian wine.

Here, mother, as a little child, low at thy feet I kneel-

O mother, did my crael hand work that upon thy youth?

O happy that it was a dream, since you are here to-night

Ring out the stirring song! Pour forth the rosy wine! I will to-night all hearts be light.

Gliding hither with noiseless tread, Who bows not before thee is ill-beste-And I read your face as a luminous book Than when you whispered your marriage yow. The pitiless years that rolled between Who quenched the light of your fair young June? Steart of my heart, life of my life,

Fade like the roses of summer away. I thought you went down to the silent dust-I thought you went up to the heaven of heavens.

Long ago.

Did the heart you should always have reigned wi Open its portals to deadly sin? Did the demon that lurks in the red wine's glow Nerve my arm for a marderous blow?

That I may deem it was a dream, You being here to-night.

Avaunt! nor mock my soul; To-night, to-night, my heart is light, eet triends, for you, the tried and true, I pour the purple flood-

menials, slaves | Ho! hellish race! Who hath wrought me this foul disgrace !

Valor, and Beauty, and Love :

A single light burns dim— In vain, in vain. It hath glimmered long;

You have no power to save And I, the heir of a noble name, Last of a house of princely fame Freed from my burden of sin and shame,

Sha'l rest in a nameless grave,

LEFE IN ASIA MINOR.

LETTER FROM MARY IRVING.

Sivas, September 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the National Era:

So little is known beyond the ocean of ide in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in the sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in these interior cities of Asia Minor, that sorted in interior cities as a manuer heat. The winters are long, while, the that makes it is its will music far down in the above the level of the sea, enjoys a fine, dy bracing atmosphere, and most pleasaulty that sorted in cities and most paralonable. Crowds of boys gathered by the well-indices, and control of the sea, enjoys a fine, dy bracing themselves within walls of stone, and enveloped the examine the fabric and was a south and the standard of the sea, enjoys a starting themselves within walls of stone, and the starting themselves within walls of s

sable in spring, from the melting of these snows, which swell the unbridged rivers; and the parameter somewhat in the following strain; a more accommodating, but longer pathway, which will probably be the guide to the projected railway. Along the first named of these highways we took our "winding way," ne clouded morning of August. The ascent 'as clouded morning of August. clouded morning of August. The ascent 'as quite steep for some hundreds of feet, until we reached the rim of the hill-basin which clot sly shuts in the city of Tecat. Then, pausing to look down on the red roofs and brown wills in their emerald setting of flourishing vineya ds, we waved farewell to them for a time, and pressed forward, though under a pouring rim. Before many hours, we were in as well as under the clouds, while crossing a tidge of Tachumla Bel Dagh, (Pine Ridge.) The vew from this mountain is ordinarily a very cleas int.

and cattle-tenders, stands on a high elevation at the foot of Yeldiz Dagh, (Star Mountain) a beautiful peak, probably of volcanie ori in, which shoots up like a pyramid into the tky, and commands a view of the far-away Black Sea. The natives have a curious story alout the rising of the sun, as beheld from this p int of observation, quite in keeping with their ten.

(based upon some freak of refraction,) is the following: On the summit are found, say the natives, near a fine spring of water, the remains of an ancient, strong stone fort. Now, St abo of an ancient, strong stone fort. Now, Strabo 'family coach." These animals, the most awk-describes such a mountain as this, with a never-failing spring at its summit, and says that very unlike the bison of America which comhere was one of the firmest strongholds of old souly bears the same name.

We cast longing looks to

to go and verify the reports.
We found in the village a but for our accommodation, stable and all under one mud which was more than half under ground, lighted dimly by two holes near the roof, we kindled a bright fire of pine knots, brought from the mountains, and rested from our day's labors. First, however, it was necessary to exclude what little light came in from the world without, by fastening bits of newspapers over the rude windows aforesaid, at which one curious phiz after another was being framed in fast succession.

But alas for our anticipations of pleasant rest! They were doomed to such a realization.

which might have passed for an Illinois prairie, but for its utter destitution of flow irs or green grass. Some straggling spires of grass had indeed found root there, and served harly to bind together the caked soil, which here and there, in most unlooked for places and positions.

From the few willow trees which irregularly fringed a merry mill-stream, we chose the tallinged as a reflector to the sun's rays, and refdered the heat almost intolerable. At the ve'ge of this plain we came upon a curious tract or some a shower of small stones, strongly suggestive of the dragon's teeth sown by Ca' mus.

Leaving this "Arabia Deserta" and "Arabia Pettra" in miniature, we descend about the octagonal walls of cloth we "set up housekeeping" in the most concise and primitive of styles. Our kitchen was the "shadow of a great rock" on the other side of the brook; a cres in extent, covered by what segms to have been a shower of small stones, strongly suggestive of the dragon's teeth sown by Ca' mus.

Leaving this "Arabia Deserta" and "Arabia Pettra" in miniature, we descend about the octagonal walls of cloth we "set up housekeeping" in the most concise and primitive of styles. Our kitchen was the "shadow of a great rock" on the other side of the brook; was partly within and partly without the tent-door, and included the whole area overshadowed feet in height, and, after another hour's riding a road diversified by neither true nor shrub, came in sight of this city, the capital of our "Pachalik." Its cool, bluish-green adornated to more grateful to weary eyes than to ours, after that horseback ride of fifty-four miles. Spread out upon the plain, with its white minarets and its mud-colored buildings, mostly surmounted by grass grown roofs, it realized, far better than Tocat, the ideal of an Oriental city, formed in childhood from the pictures in "Peter Parley's Geography."

Sivas ig strictly, and of necessity, a commer-

quented by men, still the inhabitants of Sivat are far more polite than those of many siste; cities to foreigners innovating on their long-established customs.

from the snows; a wider summer road, impas- with al "exceeding wise," it would be of no use

Tschumla Bel Dagh, (Pine Ridge.) The view from this mountain is ordinarily a very pleas and the boy at his side to measure off the material. From this mountain is ordinarily a very pleas and the boy at his side to measure off the material. From this cloth began we passed into another range, whelly lined with shoe shops, respectively and through the mist though by no means such pine trees as our Vest and to measure off the material. From this cloth began we passed into another range, whelly lined with shoe shops, respectively and sandals, of various sizes, but of the same shape, unwieldy and inconvenient. Oak and inward we went, hither and thatter, in this seemingly subterranean laby rings—now by a range of tailors' dens; now past a glittering assortment of beads and trinkets; now possible to the same shape, unwieldy and inconvenient. Oak and inward we went, hither and thatter, in this seemingly subterranean laby rings—now by a range of tailors' dens; now past a glittering assortment of beads and trinkets; now possible to measure off the material.

Sea. The natives have a child from this p int the rising of the sun, as beheld from this p int of observation, quite in keeping with their renteral geographical ideas. They say the comes to the surface or the sea, and gives bound to disengage himself from the waters; but the latter are too strong for him, and sweep him downward. A second time he strug less skyward, again to be overwhelmed. Ap llo, grown desperate, at length gathers all his strength for a third leap, which carries him cear of the waves, to the height of nearly a gard above the horizon!

A fact far more interesting than this fa icy, thased upon some freak of refraction, is the least of the same of the party. So he, with his mamma, for a smell packed among matresses and cushing it, is, with other tent-hold furniture, on the shaded upon some freak of refraction, is the beards of a native "araba" (wagon.) These labels are the result of the same of the party. So he, with his mamma, was snugly packed among matresses and cushing it, is, with other tent-hold furniture, on the shaded upon some freak of refraction, is the beards of a native "araba" (wagon.) These labels have only two wheels, and are drawn by the same of the party.

light, we presented a most picturesque yet ligicrous appearance — the many-humped beasts, swaying and toiling along under the clumsy goad of their full-trowsered driver; the agaba, garnished on all corners with hanging baskets and bundles, and crowned with its most

But alas for our anticipations of pleasant rest! They were doomed to such a realization as too often haunts the tired traveller seeking sleep is these vermin-infested nooks! So, with moonlight we prepared for a fresh itart. Early though it was, the thousands of theep and cattle about the village, watched by their grim dog-guardians, had already began to browse the dry, coarse grass.

We fell into the shadow of the hills that skirt the river Halys, after the sun aros, and proceeded very pleasantly for a time. Soon, however, we forsook the region of stream and trees, and came upon a wide, dreary blain, which might have passed for an Illinois prairie, but for its utter destitution of flow irs or green grass. Some straggling spires of grass

better than Tocat, the ideal of an Oriental city, formed in childhood from the pictures in "Peter Parley's Geography."

Sivas is strictly, and of necessity, a commercial city; for its summers are too short and cool for the cultivation of most agricultural products. Scarcely any fruit trees are found hardy enough to bud and bloom here. Only wheat and barley—the chief subsistence of man and of beast—are thickly sown upon the wide plair surrounding the city. From some one of the environing hills, this plain looks like a many-colored map—a Germany in miniature—with

and ruddy, it is not uncommon to find that their parents have buried more than the not ber still surviving.

There are three routes from Tocat to Siva a narrow mountain road, impassable in win er, the mammas among my readers, that "baby," bound to a pillow, and presented with the end of the bridle-rein, performed the journey with great credit to himself.) A magnificent thunder cloud canopied our little company, but was magnanimous enough only to display its light-nings for our benefit, reserving the full torrent of its rain-drops until we were once again safely housed. Apropos of lightning—I wish some philosopher would explain how it is that so many accidents from that cause occur in Amer-ica, while here, in a country destitute of lightning rods, and presenting here and there many a tall minaret and solitary tree as a mark for

the electric fluid, a stroke from the heavens is a thing almost unheard of. The house looked uncommonly ample in its proportions, as it opened its doors to receive Compiègne for us; and we suddenly and unanimously came to the Tuilleries. the conclusion that our days were better, after all, than the "days of old." Think of a life-time under a tent! The days (rainy days excepted) might pass delightfully enough, if one were willing to undergo a perpetual browning process. But, the nights! Why, in those few days, our slumbers had been disturbed by more the hands of the Emperor the office of Attorney entomological investigations than some of us had ever before attempted!—so many "bugs" with nuknown names, crawling lizards, intrusive field mice, spiders seeking shelter! Glad enough were we to lie down and sleep for once, again, without danger of such company. Baby, shouting to the forgotten echoes of the great hall, was himself again at once.

But, even while I am writing come to use the line hands of the Emperor the office of Attorney General, to the great astonishment of the public.

Monsieur Dupin is seventy-five years of age, and possessed of riches. But such is the inconsistency of politicians.

The money crisis seems to have subsided in France. In Berlin and Hamburg the failures

vulsed with the throes of Mohammedan is cism, (for all our accounts go to prove the movement one Mussulman ra'her than Hindooanatical rather than patriotic,) we, in the heart of a country for ages and defences around us, widely scattered, and few as we are, are yet thus all lands, and knows no quarter where limited struggle. It will yet probably come to this land, in spite of "Hatti Sheriffs," or any other overrule the present rising in the East, that no tempting precedent be given to a similar surge of fanaticism in other lands. Truly we, of all others, have reason to cry, "God help the English in India!" Not because we believe their well known to your readers, made her first ap-

remembers "that God is just!" Yours, as ever, MARY IRVING.

### LIVINGSTONE'S EARLY LIFE.

The following passages, from Dr. Livingstone's work on Africa, will be read with particular interest by those who would know the secret of his wonderful power to endure hardships and overcome obstacles :

The earliest recollection of my mother recall a picture so often seen among the Scottish poor—that of the anxious housewife striving to make both ends meet. At the age of ten, I was put into the factory as a "piecer," to aid by my earnings in lessening her auxiety. With a part of my first week's wages, I purchased Ruddiman's "Rudiments of Latin," and pursued the study of that language for many years afterward, with unabated ardor, at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labors was followed up till twelve o'clock, or later, if my mother did not interfere by jumping up and snatching the books out of my hands. I had to he hook in the feeter hand to the feeter hand to the hooks out of my hands. I had to he hook in the feeter hand to the hook in the feeter hand the hook in the feeter hand to the hook in the feeter hand the hook in t to be back in the factory by six in the morn-ing, and continue my work, with intervals for breakfast and dinner, till eight o'clock at night. I read in this way many of the classical authors, break fast and dinner, till eight o'clock at night.

I read in this way many of the classical authors, and knew Virgil and Horace better at sixteen

Parisian annually consumes as much meat as

than I do now.

My reading while at work was carried on by placing the book on a portion of the spinning-jenny, so that I could catch sentence after education I owe my present power of complete ly abstracting the mind from surrounding noises, so as to read and write with perfect comfort about sixty thousand strangers.

The time has passed when an income of a leave of children, or near the dancing amid the play of children, or near the dancing and songs of savages. The toil of cotton-spinning, to which I was promoted in my nine-teenth year, was excessively severe on a alim, loose-jointed lad, but it was well paid for; and it enabled me to support myself while attending medical and Greek classes in Giasgow in winter, as also the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, by working with my hands in summer. I never received a farthing of aid from any one, and should have accomplished my project of going to China as a medical missionary, in the course of time, by my own efforts, had not some friends advised my joining the London Missions of the course of time, by my own efforts, had not some friends advised my joining the London Missions of the course of the protect of servants. Madame de Maintenon, in a letter dated 1678, addressed to her brother, Count d'Aubigné, made an estimate of daily expenses for himself and his young wife, three female servants, four liveried servants, two coachmen, and a valet de chambre: "Fifteen pounds of meat, at five cents a pound—in all, three francs fifteen sous; two pieces of roast, two francs ten sous; wood, two francs ten sous; bread, one franc ten sous; wine, two francs ten sous; wine, two francs ten sous; fruit, one franc ten sous; candles, eight

#### LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, December 3, 1857. Close of the Hunts at Compiegne—The Meeting of the Legislative Body—Mr. Dupin, Attorney General—The Money Crisis—A Deplorable Accident at the Citadil of Vincennes—Madame de Wilhorst, of New York City—Curious Statistics—A Letter of Madame de Maintenon—Living in Puris—An Example of the Extravagance of Ladies of the Present Day.

o the Editor of the Mational Era :

The time of the meeting of the International Congress is not yet made known; and until it is, things must remain in statu quo. Emperor Napoleon has closed the hunts a

and is now regularly at work.

Monsieur Dupin, President of the Nationa

But, even while I am writing, come to us are numerous, and it is feared that some of the tidings of the worse than savage—worse than comprehensible—scenes being enacted in India.

The soul sickens and turns away from even an that epidemic; which is very natural, since she has but little or no commerce.

On Sunday morning, the 30th ultimo, a de plorable accident took place at the citadel of Vincennee. The interior of the butressed entrance tower dating as far back as 1333 the suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash, buryfree to come and go from city to country, and from village to village? The religion of Mecca, like that of Rome, is the same in all ages and military correction room. Of those twenty two military-correction room. Of those twenty-two, by neither power nor policy. Superstition and falsehood, once firmly rooted in the hearts of nations, seldom quit their hold without a fierce struckle. It will get probably come to this ancholy catastrophe, went to the spot to visit concessions of the Government to religious lib. the survivors, and left a sum of money with the erty. Let us pray the Ruler of Nations so to the survivors, and left a sum of money with the

lish in India!" Not because we believe their conduct gives no cause—perhaps great cause—for criticism, but because, in spite of all this, we are not anxious to see the Indies nor the world lapse into a state seven fold more horrible than barbarism in its normal state. If the dominant nation has deeply erred, it is according to the law which awards retribution in this world to nations, that it be meanwhile punished. But the punishment is too terrible to think upon! Well may every other Government, instead of casting a store at the suffering, tremble for its own turn, when, like Jefferson, it remembers "that God is just!"

well known to your readers, made her first appearance on the Parisian boards as the sprightly widow of Donizetti—"Don Pasquale." She was most favorably received by the audience; and fine acting, called forth repeated applause, in which many of her countrymen present took a lively part. It is reported here that her husband has inherited a large fortune, making them quite independent of the emoluments of the profession, and that her love for the art alone induced her to go on the stage as an amateur. We take the following from the Courrier de Paris: well known to your readers, made her first ap-

rier de Paris: "Madame de Wilhorst was very well received She has school, and is distinguished in per-sonal appearance, but her voice is not faultless. When compared, however, with the vocalists of the present day, Madame de Wilherst would be justified in saying, as did the Abbe Morellet-Je me dédaigne quand je me regarde, mais je me prise fort quand je me compare." La Presse recently published some curious

statistical facts in regard to Paris, showing that the comforts of life are enjoyed only by a very small number of the inhabitants of this great netropolis. He states:
1. There are 385,242 families in Paris, or

which 219,000 occupy lodgings consisting of two rooms, for which each family pays a yearly rent of 25 dollars; 57,000 families pay from 30 to 50 dollars rent; 57,000 families from 50 to

3. There are 342,520 working people of both

5. The amount of the revenue of the Parislacing the book on a portion of the spinning-any, so that I could catch sentence after entence as I passed at my work; I thus kept p a pretty constant study, undisturbed by the

ter-carrier receives from one to two dollars per month. The frotteur, or floor-waxer, gets from ten to fifteen cents per room. Wood is sold by the pound; two hundred pounds of oak wood cost one dollar and a quarter. One hundred pounds the kitchen ranges are properly constructed for its use. Grates are almost unknown, and stoves are but little used; the fire-places being of the most primitive construction, they throw out but little heat. Meats are exceedingly dear; they average

twenty cents a pound. A pair of fine chickens, from two to two and a half dollars. Eggs, Emperor Napoleon has closed the hunts at Compiègne for this season, and has returned to two and three cents apiece. Butter varies from three cents apiece. Butter varies from three cents apiece. Butter varies from the Tuilleries.

The legislative body met on the 28th ultimo, fifteen cents. Lard, twenty four cents a pound, and but little used in the culinary department. Lamp oil, eighteen cents a pound. Sperm candles, thirty-two cents a pound; sugar, about twenty cents a pound; coffee, forty cents a pound; tea, one dollar and sixty cents a pound; bread, five and six cents a pound, according to the piece, according to the size and style of ornaments, averaging somewhat less than in the United

cents, with three meals, a day. A carriage and horses costs about twelve hundred dollars a year; arrangements can be made with livery stables, to furnish a fine carriage with horses always at command, for the same amount.
Schooling for boys or girls averages, bo

year. A good day school, about 500 francs a year. Music teachers, from seventy-five cents to two dollars a lesson. A good plain upright ano costs from \$150 to \$250. It costs about \$2,000 to furnish a small apart of four persons, with modest habits, can live on \$3,000; out of which sum, however, little can

be extracted for amusements. Theatres are expensive—one seat at the grand opera costs nearly two dollars; in the smaller theatres, from \$1 to \$1.50. The expenses for dress are great; a modest style alone requires a considerable outlay. Leaders of fashion spend from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year for their toilets; item does not admit of any great pretensions to elegance in dress. It requires a very large old nobility, rich bankers, and speculators; and it is ridiculous for our republicans with small some other means, place himself beyond the wondered at the forbearance of the people of neans to attempt to vie with those colossal

the country and watering places, to return late in the fall. Such excursions are very costly, to those of Van Buren. and double the expense of living. But for those who desire to spend some months in the country, every facility is afforded in the neighborhood of Paris, where country houses are to be rented for a few months, comfortably and even elegantly furnished.

The following is an account of a trousseau

The following is an account of a trousseau which they exercised that right. He desired to the country and every honest man desired to exhibited at one of the first lingeres of the adopt the course productive of the least evil to be investigated. Members were sitting here Place Vendome, and ordered by the young Countess de Castellane, who was lately married to Prince Frederic de Ridzivill, a Prussian officer, and is a striking example of the many follies of extravagance committed by ladies of the present day. The young Princess is a daughter of the late Marquis de Castellane, who died Peer of France in 1847; her mother was a Princess de Talleyrand Perigord. The Princess de Talleyrand Perigord. The Princess de Talleyrand Perigord. The Princess de Talleyrand Perigord. a Princess de Talleyrand Perigord. The Princess was married at Sagan, in Silesia, at the house of her grand aunt, the Duchess Dorothée President would stand by the Cincinnati plate de Sagan, born Princess de Courlande.

Among the remarkable things to be seen in that prefusion of elegant lingerie, linen, richly embroidered and inlaid with the finest Valen-

ciennes laces; there were five dozen pocket handkerchiefs, (if we may still denominate those elegant little squares, with a plain centre of batiste, scarce large enough to cover the tip end of the nose, by so vulgar a name,) attracted general attention and admiration. They were mostly of the finest linen cambric, elaborately embroidered with every variety of lace stitch, and trimmed with laces that must have fallen twelve first cost two hundred dollars apiece; another dozen, one hundred dollars; and so on, down to twenty dollars apiece. The marking of the arms alone cost sixty dollars apiece. The coat of arms of the house of Castel terwoven with those of the house of Ridziwill, surmounted by a Prince's crown, was embroi-dered with a flexible gold thread, not to be injured by washing.

The magnificent Cashmere shawl, one of the

seven in the trousseau, representing all the col-ors, is of Turkish fabric, embroidered with gold and turquoise.

## LOCALIZING THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND

followed the feeble effort of Dr. Fitch to bolster up the Lecompton usurpation, Mr. Douglas, in strong language, showed the operation of the

of Smyrna and Constantinople) are only frequented by men, still the inhabitants of Siva;
are far more polite than those of many siste;
are far more polite than those of many siste;
cities to foreigners innovating on their established customs.

From the narrow street, we passed into what

From the narrow street, we passed into what

The same lowly style, and to pass
through the same hardy training.

Mr. Keitt moved that the resolution be laid
are for stores or shops, over which comes a
through the same hardy training.

Mr. Keitt moved that the resolution be laid
contrived to fasten it upon them against their
through the same hardy training.

Mr. Keitt moved that the resolution be laid
contrived to fasten it upon them against their
solution to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon the table; but the question was decided
in the necessity of the plot
contrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon the table; but the plot
dontrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon the table; but the plot
dontrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon the same lowly style, and to prove relationship to its cousin on another
through the same hardy training.

Having finished the entre sole is the belle ttage, or
foreigners in prove relationship to its cousin on another
through the same lowly style, and to prove relationship to its cousin on another
through the same hardy training.

Having finished the medical curriculum, and
in the same lowly style, and to prove relationship to the plot
dontrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon them against their
dontrived to fasten it upon the table; but the provent of the plot
dontrived to fasten it upon the same lowly style, and to prove relationship to the provent of the proven

#### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, December 22, 1857. SENATE.

actual settlers the alternate sections of the ritory. And he was further surprised that the public lands received in grants to the States Slavery question should be deemed so promi-The Senate resumed the consideration of the

resident's annual message.

Mr. Fitch remarked, that if the election took place in Kansas yesterday, Congressional action on the subject would soon be required; that is, assuming that there were no frauds which would the question, he desired that the decision of the in that Territory because the candidate for Derivative Congress [Mr. Parrott] had been chosen by a large majority over Mr. Ransom, the Democratic nominee, and that, too, although the place in Kansas yesterday, Congressional action on the subject would soon be required; that is, people of the Territory whether to admit or to exclude Slavery should not be supposed to influence his opinions; and he therefore wished to speak on the subject in advance of any possible knowledge here of the character of the Nor could he be suspected of "Free soilism," as

proceedings at the election. He would remark, in advance, that while he should feel bound to comment on some of the views expressed by the Senator immediately before him, [Mr. Douglas,] he did not design to hold the President to the responsibility assumed to elegance in dress. It requires a very large read him out of the party; but he would say, with regard to the Lecompton Constitution. In fortune to live in as much style as some of the that a man might, by his own voluntary act, view of the tyranny attempted to be exercised pale of the party, as such were put to the ne- Kansas. If they had proceeded to acts of the fortunes, the incomes of which are larger than their capitals. The foregoing items will enable your readers to make a fair estimate of the cost of living simply in Paris, without pretending to enjoy the gayeties of a Paris season.

The Parisians, like other townspeople, fly from the city in the early part of May, to visit well to remember the fate of every such attempt that here every hear mode from the days of Burn. cessity of reading persons out of their organiza grossest insult and violence against the men that hes ever been made, from the days of Burr

Mr. Fitch was in favor of admitting Kansas sible to the people of Kansas for the manner in which they exercised that right. He desired to

the greatest number.
Mr. Douglas replied. If differing from the President was "faction," that Senator had double that amount of faction with himself. you please," said he, "I intend to stand by the Nebraska bill; to stand by the Cincinnati platform; to stand by the organization and principles of the party; and I defy opposition, from whatever quarter it comes." The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

## The House went into committee on the Sen

ate Treasury note bill. Mr. Grow opposed the sending forth of irre deemable paper currency—there being nothing in the Treasury to redeem the issue, it would add to the evils which now prevail. He favorof coin now in secret recesses, unemployed and waiting a safe investment.

Mr. Smith of Vs., Mr. Adrain, and Mr. J.

Glancy Jones, severally advocated the bill.
Mr. Morris, of Pa., looked upon this as an attempt to return to the policy with which the Government commenced, namely, a national currency. He was in favor of a national bank, with such restrictions as were proposed by General Jackson. He rejoiced that the Gov-ernment has acknowledged its duty to supply a national currency, and was glad that the Presi-dent had adopted one of the principles in the old Whig platform.

finally the Committee rose.

The House passed the Senate's Treasury bill without any amendment. The vote stood-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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in gie with the colder water of the brook beseath, as and coats the rocks in its course with 4 fines the colder water of the brook beseath, as and coats the rocks in its course with 4 fines the colder water of the brook beseath, as and coats the rocks in its course with 4 fines the colder water of the brook beseath, as and coats the rocks in its course with 4 fines the college of the college o A regular cordon bleu, a gentleman of the pot, is a matter of luxury, and their salaries vary from 1,500 to 5,000 francs a year, and the wealthy only can enjoy the luxury of such a rare artist.

A good woman cook gets fifty francs a month, and attends only to her kitchen. A tolerable cook, who does all the house work, gets from thirty-five to forty francs a month. Men servants, from fifty to sixty francs a month, board included. The servants neither fetch water, fuel, nor do they scrub. Washing is universally done out of the house. The water artist is it right to force a Constitution upon a people in the construction against the and, if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachustets and South Carolina requain indifferent spectators of the civil war? It was idle, therefore, to talk of giving peace to Kansas or to the country upon any other principles or conditions than those of eternal right and justice. Peace can come only by giving an opportunity for the voice of the majority in Kansas to make the people shall be judged of it by that knowledge. If it is not as well known, I have no desire, no disposition, to hunt up old speeches and old records and old letters, to show his inconsistency. Consistency has very little to do with this question. The great point is, is it right to force a Constitution upon a people in the construction of the house. The water and settle and such if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachuster and sud, if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachuster and such if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachuster and such if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachuster and South Carolina and, if strife arose in Kansas under such circumstances, would Iowa and Mississippi, Massachuster and South Carolina in different and Iowa in the popular in the popular in the popular in t

is it right to force a Constitution upon a people against their will? Am I not right in my op against their will? Am I not right in my opposition to that act of power and oppression? I would rather argue that question than go into any controversies with political friends or even political opponents. I would prefer that they should consider me so humble an individual that my history of fifteen years is not necessary to be discussed, inasmuch as during the whole fifteen years I have found them loud in praise of my course as to the political iniquities which they now propose to bring in judgment against me.

"But, sir, I ask no mercy in relation to this guestioned," would require some specific action." "But, sir, I ask no mercy in relation to this questioned," would require some specific action

reply to all. It may be an object to worry out marks, expressed his concurrence with Mr. my strength by these constant attacks from day to day. Whenever I find it failing, I will the Lecompton Constitution; but, unlike them, day to day. Whenever I find it failing, I will the Lecompton Constitution; but, unlike them, reserve myself, and then come back and take he held the President and the Administration a raking fire at the whole group. [Laughter.]
But whenever I shall feel inclined, I will repel
the blow at the time it is struck."

He held the President and the Administration
mainly responsible for the pending complication
of the Kansas question, as well as for the popular outbreak that might result from it. He
was surprised that the President should come before Congress with the declaration in his message that the election for delegates to the late Convention had been fairly held, when there was reason to know that Gov. Walker had communicated to him, before his message was written, the fact that no registry of voters had been made in nineteen counties of the Ter-Slavery question should be deemed so promi-Kansas and in the country, that question had been virtually decided at the last October elec-tion, in which the Free State candidate for Del-

> he bad been opposed to the patrons of that powho thus sought to oppress them, it would deserve to afford as little matter for regret as surprise. He desired, for the present, merely to announce the opinion which would govern

his course, with the view of at once placing himself "right on the record." The Senate then adjourned until the 4th day of January.

Mr. Warren rose to a question of privilege, and offered the preamble and resolution in regard to Utah which was published several days

with a Delegate from a Territory which was not only nominally but legally in open rebel-lion against the Government of the United Mr. Banks said the fact that the preamble declares that a state of war exists, did not bring matters before the House as a question

of privilege. He admitted that the conclusion

affected the Delegate's rights, but the facts on which Mr. Warren based his conclusions did not affect his rights at all.

The Speaker remarked that the preamble might or might not be adopted by the House.

Mr. Bocock agreed that this was a question of privilege, but it would be for the House to say whether the reasons assigned should be admitted. He was not nor was the House prepared to assert that the facts charged con-

stitute sufficient ground for the rejection of the Delegate. The House cannot set up an inquisition of morals or religion. We cannot declare a State or Territory in a condition of normal rebellion ; and that, therefore, its Representative is not entitled to be heard on this floor. A part of a State might be in rebellion, yet those who are rue and loyal are entitled to representation. But we have no facts by which we can declare Utah in legal rebellion against the country. Where is the message of the President declar-ing that Utah is in a state of rebellion? It would do no harm to refer this resolution to

the Committee on Territories for investigation.
Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought that, under all the circumstances of the case, the resoluviews at some length. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that, according to his view of the Constitution, we are not entitled to assume that any State or Territory is in rebellion or war against the United States.

ities, but by certain evil-disposed persons. If the Delegare did not take part in the rebellion, he stands here as a Representative with rights equal to those of any other person. Punishment should not be visited on the innocent.

outs. Scarcely any first tree are found hardy any fast tree are found hardy and the first tree are found hardy and t